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Old Fort Ticonderoga.

A few weeks ago a correspondent of THE Sun set forth the neglected condition of old Fort Ticonderoga, at the junction of Lake George with Lake Champlain, We are glad to learn that a public meeting in the village of Ticouderoga has since discussed this matter, drawn up resolutions. and appointed committees with a view to repairing the neglect.

Our correspondent showed that while suitable care had been taken by monuments and stone markers of historic places in the Saratoga district, the traces of Fort William Henry were almost obliterated; the walls of Fort George, a briar-covered ruin, near which a weather-beaten sign, "Site of proposed monument," denotes what has been thought of, but never done; and finally, Fort Ticonderoga is in great part fallen, and not even easy of approach.

It was from Fort Ticonderoga that MONT-CALM marched, in the campaign of 1757, when he captured and destroyed Fort William Henry. It was in an attempt to take Fort Ticonderoga from the French, the following year, with a force of 9,000 colonials and 7,000 regulars, that ABER-CROMBIE was repulsed, leaving about 2,000 dead or wounded in the forest, Lord Howe, second in command, being among the killed. But in 1759 AMHERST, who succeeded ABERCROMBIE, was more fortunate, capturing Fort Ticonderoga while the French garrison retreated down the lake, having learned that WOLFE had simultaneously moved against Quebec.

Again, it was on May 10, 1775, only three weeks after the fight at Lexington and Concord, that ETHAN ALLEN and his New Englanders captured Fort Ticonderoga for the patriot cause. Finally, in 1778, the old fort passed temporarily into the hands of the enemy, St. CLAIR abandoning it and its many cannon to Burgoyne, who, three months later, surrendered his whole

army to GATES at Saratoga. This, then, is indeed historic ground. Fort Ticonderoga should not be suffered to become a neglected heap of ruins. The influential and patriotic societies that take pride in preserving and properly marking places famous in American history may well turn to this. Congress, which often aids what local sentiment and contributions begin, can probably be relied upon to do its part in this work.

An Empty Threat.

Obviously, Mr. SETH LOW cannot accept a nomination from the Citizens' Union if it shall be offered to him next Wednesday, and only unfriendliness or lunacy would thrust it on him. He has too much good sense to be caught in a trap set for him by little men crazy to have a finger in politics, and under the manipulation of crafty fellows who want to "put him in a hole."

The folly of such a precipitate nomination by that concern is as apparent to Mr. Low as it is to every other man of common sense. He could not accept it without convicting himself in the eyes of the whole public, in New York and throughout the Union, as a man who had sacrificed his honor to his vanity and ambition.

Everybody knows that there is no excuse of necessity for hurrying anybody into the canvass in advance of the conferences and intentions of his Citizens' Union friends, reasonable concessions, the proper courtesy and consideration, which are always requisite to bring about a political or any other kind of alliance. Mr. Low himself has exhibited his greatest ability and most consummate tact in the harmonizing of interests nominally distinct but really akin and interdependent. Nothing could be more foreign to his disposition and the methods natural to him than the obstinacy of the one-ideaed men of the Citizens' Union in kicking against common sense.

Mr. Low cannot take the proposed nomination of next Wednesday without bringing his political career to a discreditable end, and casting a cloud on his reputation which will never be dissipated. He will

The Export of American Fruits.

The great wheat crop and the great corn crop of the year are accompanied by a great crop of fruits, including those that are exportable. From the States of the nation and election of SETH LOW." It was Pacific, and of the Mississippi Valley, and of simply a "popular desire" for his canthe Northeast, we have had reports of an didacy if he should prove "a unifying unusually large product of apples, and pears, and peaches, as well as of the small fruits and berries. In our own State, along the of the nature of a solemn pledge. valley of the Hudson and elsewhere, the buyers and packers of pears and apples are unusually busy at this time, and we hear | party, pretends that among " the friends of of individual firms that handle 500 barrels a day. In New Jersey the peach season is at its height, and we learn that the peach crop there will exceed that his letter was a false pretence, making him of any previous year, reaching, it is estimated, nearly four million baskets. Prices are such as to be profitable to raisers, and yet low to buyers. Good apples command from \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel; pears from \$1 to \$1.50; and the best Jersey peaches from 40 to 60 cents a basket. In some cases the agents of the large dealers secure the product of a whole county, or of several counties, and that upon terms which are satisfactory to all parties. Fruit exchanges have been found useful in steadying prices and in securing the best varieties of fruits for the market.

Peaches and pears are not so well fitted for export to foreign markets as are apples, an unusually large quantity of which will publican party, and in disdain of all its be shipped abroad this year. England has been the chief foreign market for American apples; but last year Germany bought a good many hundred barrels of them, though of war against the Republican party. Its German apple growers found fault with motive would be plainly violent hostility them, declared that they were inferior to the to the Republican party, for there is no prenative product, and sought to exclude them. text of advantage as against Tammany in It is possible that the Germans will yet hastening thus the nomination in advance gain experience through which they may be of the common date for the holding of the able to appreciate the superior qualities of anti-Tammany conventions upon which the choicer kinds of American apples, the Republicans seek to bring about an which are levely to behold, very juicy, and agreement. It would simply be a notice to possessed of just the proper measure of the public that Mr. Low had entered into sweetness and of acidity. But it is likely alliance with Tammany Hall for the purthat, for some time yet, England will con- pose of fighting against the organized Retinue to be, as it has been, the best place publican party in New York. for marketing our surplus crop of apples.

party would be contending against the combined forces of the Lowites and the Bryanites. It would be a bitter fight, and whatever doubt of its issue otherwise there might be, there would be none of the complete destruction of SETH LOW.

growers began to make efforts to introduce

into European markets the most excellent

and renowned fruits of the Pacific coast,

not only apples, oranges, and pears, but

apricots, plums, and some kinds of berries.

They have striven for success ever since

that time, but it cannot be said that they

have gained it. The chief obstacle to it is

the great distance that the fruits have

to be transported. In some cases they

were sent from the Pacific coast to

New York by rail for shipment across

the Atlantic; in other cases they were

conveyed to England in vessels sailing

from California ports. Whether brought

overland to this place or shipped by the all-

sea route, they frequently suffered damage

ever rightly packed or properly prepared

ing, as also cold storage, are concerned,

we believe that improvements have re-

cently been introduced; but the distance

or the time or the expense of freightage be-

tween San Francisco and Liverpool cannot

be reduced; and these things must always

count largely in the transportation of per-

ishable fruits. New York is about as far

dle States there are open markets abroad,

the most favorable one of which is yet Eng-

land; and to that country the shipments

Mr. Seth Low's Responsibility.

themselves as allies of Tammany in opposi-

Except for the course pursued by men

closely associated with him, there would

now be no obstacle to the continuation of

the union of the forces opposed to Tammany

and Bryanism which carried the Greater New

York last November by 58,000 majority.

From the first the Republican organiza-

tion has manifested a hearty desire to bring

about such a union. It has put in the way

of it no obstacles of any kind, by word or

by conduct, but has sought steadily to pro-

duce and promote the harmony of senti-

ment requisite to secure it. Mr. PLATT,

for instance, has been bitterly and even

insultingly assailed by friends of Mr. Low.

but he has not retorted in kind, refusing to

let himself down to the low level of his

assailants. Mr. Quigg, the Chairman of

the Republican City Committee, has been

no less dignified, and throughout the sum-

mer has uttered only conciliatory words

expressive of his sincere desire and purpose

to Tammany on a basis honorable to all.

to effect a cordial union of the opposition

Every fair-minded man in New York

knows that if the Republican party and

the Citizens' Union are divided and hos-

tile in the coming campaign, the respon-

sibility for the disunion will rest solely on

the little knot of friends of Mr. Low who

control and manipulate the machinery of

the Citizens' Union; in other words, on Mr.

Low individually, for they can do nothing

without his consent and under his direc-

tion. He is at Northeast Harbor, on the

Maine, but is in telegraphic communica-

tion with New York, is kept advised of the

On the 7th of last June Mr. Low ad-

dressed a letter to the Executive Committee

of the Citizens' Union, in which he said

that he could not lay aside his duties to

compulsion of a public duty that cannot be

gainsaid;" that he did not feel " warranted

in accepting the nomination of the Citizens'

Union at the present time;" that he "must

have much more evidence of the popular

desire" for his candidacy "to make it seem

to me a public duty to become a candidate:"

and that "if I were convinced that there were

such a popular desire, and that my candi-

dacy would prove a unifying force among

the friends of good government in the city,

I should not hesitate to accept your nomi-

On the strength of the promises, condi

tions, and sentiments of that letter, a

vigorous canvass was made for signatures

to a paper expressing a wish for the "nomi-

force." That was the condition on which

he made his candidacy depend, and it was

A newspaper distinguished for the spite-

fulness of its opposition to the Republican

Good Government" Mr. Low did not in-

clude the Republican organization; but if

he had in his mind any such secret reserve,

unworthy of all public respect. Mr. Low.

moreover, took pains to create among

the people the impression that he had

in all single-mindedness influenced solely

by a desire to unify the opposition to

' a public duty to become a candidate."

In the face of this condition so clearly

and solemnly laid down by Mr. Low, it is

Union machine intend to put him in nom-

ination to morrow in defiance of the Re-

nation."

and understands exactly their purposes,

island of Mount Desert, off the coast of

unless, indeed, they are canned.

for this year have already begun.

more than they are worth.

tion to the Republican party.

The Great New Boss Since it is reported that the Citizens Union will publicly announce the choice of its candidate to-morrow, it is interesting to consider how this nomination has been brought about, and for what the nominee, Mr. Low, will stand. To be brief, he has been named through bossism of a potency double-distilled and unknown in the history of American politics.

during the weeks of conveyance and reached the English market in bad condition. We To smash the political machine and to have heard, also, that they were hardly kill the boss was the Citizens' Union's programme. We will ask any member of for transportation. The consequence has that marvellously constructed political mabeen that California fruits have not gained chine to produce another in which mea good reputation abroad, and have brought chanical methods have been brought to a prices so low that the consignees have lost simpler, more smooth-running and all-powby nearly every shipment. Sales were made erful development. Members of the Citiin Liverpool and London during the past zens' Union were enrolled by signing this two years that did not meet the cost of statement: carriage. So far as boxing and pack-"We authorize the Committee on Organization to

take such steps as may be necessary to nominate for ocal offices to be filled at the election of 1897, candidates who indorse and support the principles and obfects of the Union, and to take whatever action may e necessary and proper for the furtherance of the declared purposes of the Union and for the election of the candidates so nominated," The old-fashioned democratic method of

primaries and conventions, which form as California fruits can be safely carried, the basis of the laws for candidate-making, was thus replaced by a plan for putting For the apples and for some of the other the nominating power into the hands of fruits grown in the Atlantic and the Mida self-made Committee on Organization. The signer of a Citizens' Union enrollment paper retired from politics and surrendered to others his ante-election influence. Possibly, in innocent enthu-The regular annual production of cereals siasm for the Citizens' Union platform, and of fruits in this country is better aswhich proclaimed that the city should be sured than in any other country. This governed by the people and for the people, year our product of grain and of those and not by the bosses and for the bosses,' kinds of fruit most desired abroad is so the majority of the Citizens' Union memabundant that Europe can procure here all bers falled to see that they were parting the supplies of them that it may need, with their earnestly treasured rights as without the necessity of paying for them 'people," and setting up bosses over their political affairs compared to whom Thomas C. PLATTIS a feeble heeler. Probably, also, the small circle of eligibles for the Commit-It rests with Mr. SETH Low to determine tee on Organization had of themselves no appreciation of the awful despotism contemwhether he and his friends are to join in the opposition to Tammany or are to range

plated by their enrollment blank. But even the Committee on Organization, consisting of 250 members, was too unwieldy for satisfactory management of the prospective campaign against the bosses. The next movement in popular government as conceived by the Citizens' Union, was the formation of an Executive Committee of the Committee on Organization, appointed not by the majestic committee itself, but by its Chairman, Mr. R. FULTON CUTTING. The Committee on Organization, to which the members of the Citizens' Union had given the right to choose the people's candidates, had shrunk from 250 to 20, and a queer lot the twenty were. They included JAMES B. REYNOLDS of the University Settlement Society; JOSEPH LA-ROCQUE, who is ready to vote for a Tammany platform that straddles or evades the Chicago platform; C. C. NADAL of the Goo Goos' Confederated Council; JOHN B. PINE, Mr. Low's right-hand man among the Columbia trustees; HARRY WHITE, Secretary of the Garment Workers' Union RICHARD WATSON GILDER, poet; and, in addition, the Treasurer of the Parkhurst City Vigilance League, and also a member of the Society for Ethical Culture.

This body of profound and experienced statesmen, collectively the creature of Supreme Boss CUTTING, announced one day that their candidate was Mr. SETE Low. How they hit or fell upon Mr. Low is unknown; but Mr. Low's over-night se lection by Mr. CUTTING and his appointees is the Citizens' foundation of "government by the people and for the people, and not by the bosses and for the bosses.

The great petition or evidence that Mr. Low is a unifying force is merely an in cident to Mr. Cutting's decision tha Low shall be the man. Mr. Low was nom inated irrevocably, we are told, before the petition had been thought of. The petition was merely a formal indersement of the nomination at the hands o Columbia University, "except under the the Executive Committee of the Committee on Organization. The Citizens could have obtained signatures to a blank nominating Mr. PINE or Mr. Rev-NOLDS as surely as they got one for Low. Money and industry can accomplish almost anything. And on the strength of this inspiration, of which Mr. CUTTING is the fountain source, Citizens' Unionists are "pledged" to Low. They cannot confer in good faith with any of the anti-Tammany bodies who still cling to the oldfashioned method of nominating by conven-

tions of popularly chosen delegates. The Citizens' Union have labelled this extreme and intolerable development of the boss system, "Government by the people and for the people." It expresses their idea of "good government." But do the voters of New York want it? We rather think not.

Erythrea.

It is now said that Italy is meditating the transfer of the whole of Erythrea, except the port of Massowah, to some other power, probably to Belgium. Two years ago, Baron BLANC, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared, in the Chamber of De puties, his absolute confidence in the prosperous future of Erythrea, and said that Italy would defend it to the last. But that was before the tremendous defeat of Gen. BARATIERI, the Governor of the colony, at the hands of King MENELEK.

no such reserve, but was sincerely and When, early in 1885, Italy sent an expe dition to Massowah to aid the English against the Soudanese, she made herself so Tammany, not for his own advantage, but in the interests of the public welfare. He agreeable to the former that they, speaking said that only if such unity was brought for Egypt, which claimed the port, conabout by his candidacy could he regard it sented to a permanent Italian occupation of it. Once there, Italy coveted the healthy highlands of the interior, and, when King John's consent could not be ob said that his friends running the Citizens' tained, began to edge her troops inland in order to seize them. The result was a terrible slaughter of her forces at Dogali, near Saati. Italy was aroused by this afefforts to bring about the unity required fair, and strong reinforcements were sent by him. Of course, such a proceeding out. Then a piece of good fortune followed would be nothing short of a declaration in the death of King John while fighting the Mahdists, who were raiding on his frontier. A rival chief, MENELEK of Shoa, aspired to the succession and secured it, and then Italy, by cooperating with him in putting down insurgents, gained not only the good will of MENELEK, but also the large accession of territory constituting her present colony of Erythrea.

We need not now go into the question whether it was BARATIERI'S encroachments upon the domains which MENELER retained, or the latter's breach of faith, as Italy asserted, that eventually made foes of these As Mr. Low is the absolute arbiter of the friends. Enough to say that, after double About three years ago the California fruit | Citizens' Union, he alone would be respon- triumphs over the Malidists near the Atbara | tinguish himself by getting some law passed a peach.

sible for a war in which the Republican | and Kassala, and over the Abyssinians in the region of Coatit and the Belesa, the Italians were defeated by MENELER's forces at Ambaalagi, and then met a crowning disaster near Adua. Peace followed on terms which acknowledged MENELER's triumph, and the only question has since been as to how much of a foothold Italy would attempt

to retain in Africa. Her colony of Erythrea, as fixed by treaty, includes the coast zone from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to the 18th parallel of north latitude, reaching as far inland as the 35th meridian; while she has a protectorate south of the straits on the Somali coast, between the mouth of the Youb and the 8th degree of north latitude. If she should confine herself henceforth to Massowah, it would be after having paid out millions upon millions for what has brought her disaster and the loss of many lives. And yet, it may be sound economy to do this, for there is little prospect of getting any net income out

of the colony for many years to come. But who will be her successor? Belgium might excite less jealousy than any other power, and King LEOPOLD has long been familiar with extensive control in Africa through the Congo State. Still, a part of Erythrea is close upon the region of the Nile headwaters, for which the Anglo-Egyptian army is now pushing, and England might like to receive the transfer of Italy's rights. Yet that might bring out objections from France and Russia.

Two Minutes. Klondike and Star Pointer, the pacer, are the two sensations of the year. Star Pointer's mile in 1:594 makes him Klondike's companion. In the light of evolution the harness horse is still so young and so imperfect a creature that science scouts the idea of his being near the limit of his speed, as the running horse may be supposed to be near his, so we may expect that the once impassable two-minute mark will be left still further in the rear. Who knows how long it will be before the "Twominute class" will be called as the alter nate of the "Free for all"?

In all performances that have broken the harness track records, a study of the circumstances invariably reveals some point where improvement is possible, and tells us that, given that improvement, we may hope for a result still better. In Star Pointer's case this possibility of improvement is in the horse himself. The day of the trial was beautiful and the track was perfect, but the horse was very far short of the ideal. He is a big, coarse brute, weighing 1,200 pounds, mounted upon a set of extremely poor feet. On the day of this great mile his feet were so sore that it was with difficulty that he could be urged to a 2:20 gait without breaking into a run. Put the qualities that drive Star Pointer forward into a frame that includes no fault to keep him back, and the record of 1:594 will go the way of all its predecessors.

The trotter will follow in time. A few more generations and a few more mechanical improvements in track and sulky, perhaps, and the trotter will cross the two minute divide, to continue the old contest with the pacer in the valley beyond.

Mr. JACOB WORTH's condition in politica might be accurately described as that of a treacherous and foolish man gone mad.

RIC ARD P. BLAND is still an unconverted Silverite. He contends as seriously that the present rise in wheat is independent of McKinler's election as if the fact had ever been seriously disputed; and he also contends that the election of Bayan would have been followed by even better times.—Philadsiphia Ledger.

Almost all the silver men, as far as we have ob served, agree with Mr. BLAND. They say that wheat is up because there is a demand, and silver down because there isn't, and that the present prosperity cannot last. They believe that permanent prosperity can be secured only by means of the free colnage of silver. The notion that they are giving up the fight for free coinage is a mistaken one. They were not beaten as badly as they ought to have been, and they are ready to make the fight again.

If the Citizens' Union honestly desires to take its first step toward acc ideal of "government by the people, for the people, and not by bosses for the bosses," it will at once wipe out the arbitrary and boss-made

High-class novels come high. Mr. HALL CAINE has already received a check for ten thousand pounds, anticipated regalities on "The Christian." At this rate Trackenay shoud have received one million dollars for "Vanity Fair."—Hartford Courant.

At this rate, considering the merit of the work and not the prospects of its sale, "Vanity Fair" must have been worth not less than a million pounds. It would be worth at least that to literature and to human enjoyment. But in Mr. THACKERAY'S times the author was not on public exhibition as much as many contemporary authors are. Mr. THACKERAY and Mr. Dickens lectured, to be sure, but the art of advance literary advertising was not too well understood in their day. The dimensions of their forcheads, their pangs and labors in composition, and their processes of manufacture, were not set before the world with the illuminative detail which is used nowadays. Besides, there are more people, especially in this country, to read books, and their selling value ought to be greater, if there are not too many books. Too many of them like "Vanity Fair" not and will not be; and Mr. HALL CAINE must think that the case is the same with "The Christian" if he has got \$50,000 for the advance sheets. Not many authors are so fortunate as he is; but then it is fair to remember that no other author is so serious in communicating himself to the public.

The idea that John L. Sullivan is an avowed and earnest candidate for Mayor of Boston must be a territle shock to the prudent, prudish people of that place.—Unclassified Horalist.

In his prime he was the tallest man of his hands in the world. Men with many of his characteristics were the necessary rulers of mankind once. There was no resisting them. They had the strength. A few years ago Mr. SULLIVAN was in a condition to insist upon his invincibility and to ask for its rewards; and even at this day he is no easy warrior to discomfit. Besides, he is understood to be some sort of re former. Why shouldn't the Boston people peti tion frantically to have him named as Mayor Strength has its rights, and reform a good deal more than its rights.

Something of the noble rage of the labor trusts against "government by injunction ought to abate now that a Kansas district Judge as issued a temperary injunction restraining the Santa Fé. Missouri Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroads from charging a cent a bushel rate instead of a carload rate for shipping cattle. Surely, "government by injunction" must have some unsuspected merits or it could not be used to check the insolence of cor-

The excessive activity of Legislatures is not dus to a delib rate d sire to harass the leeple, but grows naturally out of the incidents attaching to our system of government.—St. Faut Globe.

It is due to the general imperfect apprehension of the fact that outside of a certain small amount of necessary business, mostly of routine, a Legislature or Congress is more profitably employed in talking about things in general than in making laws. There are infinitely too many statutes, and yet there will be no limit to the additions which will be made to them, for almost every man who is sent to a Legislature thinks he is sent there to dis-

and trying to regulate things best left alone. Then the good-natured, easy me bills by request, and divers cranks, strikers, and reformers are always bringing in new legisla

tion. Experience seems to be little regarded by Legislatures, as the various statutes, na tional and State, show. The less these work, the louder is the cry for more. So unwilling are many worthy persons to admit that there is not some universal potency in acts and statutes.

The struggle to determine who shall be made Senator in Congress from South Carolina in succession to the late Judge EARLE will be ended to-day, and ended, we hope, without con tusions or abrasions of any of the candidates, Candidate McLaurin, renowned for his beautiful curls, explained that he was responsible for anything in the campaign that is offensive to Mr. JOHN GARY EVANS, another candidate, but too many things are offensive to Mr. Evans, and the general responsibility assumed gayly by Mr. McLaurin seems too wide. The campaign has been so personal that nearly all the candidates have been offensive to each other and everybody else; and it is time to pull down the tents and move on.

The Hon, WILLIAM F. HARRITY of Pennsylvania was not vindicated but driven out by the Pennsylvania Democrats yesterday. The buoyancy of Mr. HARRITY is great, but his political opinions at present seem to be uncommonly smooth and without saliency. Too smooth for the Democratic brethren. A choking sound comes from Harmony.

MR. LOW AND COLUMBIA. The University's Interest in the New York Election.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-NO: From the manne the man, and because during my tutelage at Columbia College sound common sense seemed to be President Low's cardinal trait. I do not believe that he will be hoodwinked by the Citizens' Union's petition list, which does not in any way come up to the equirements penned in answer to its letter asking him to accept its nomination for the Mayoralty.

When THE SUN of yesterday says, "The Citizens' Union is practically nothing more than an organiza tion in the interest of Mr. Low's candidacy." I can go one better, for it is palpably apparent from this glaring instance of the cheap-show advance-agent method in getting signatures for the much-vaunted Low's interests and his personal feelings in the management of the campaign, ostensibly in his behalf, that they are using President Low as a figurehead for their own aggraudizement, in the wild hallucina mpracticable scheme of running the city Govern ment by a select coterie of amateurish incompetents on a Mugwump reform basis.

I take it for granted that a man of President Low's intelligence and knowledge of men is not unaware of being made a stool-pigeon to gratify the whims of what is, compared with the great body of voters, a

mere handful of malcontents.

Moreover, as a graduate of Columbia, I have in mind, as have a majority of graduates, the recent great strides forward in the progress of aims mater rom an unimposing structure in its former comparatively out-of the way home to the crest of Morning a group of buildings that for locality, commodious ess, and distinctive beauty of architecture will be unrivalled by any other university in the world. The fact that this great achievement was conceived

and got under way during President Low's adminis-tration, wherewith he has not only been the vital moving force, but also the ploneer in generosity, has ngendered a general desire that he should give hi andivided time and attention to it until the consummation of his cherished hopes and those of all friend nd graduates of the university should be realized in the completion of the builtings.

In the attainment whereof President Low wonk reach an eminence in the world of letters and affairs far above and beyond the distinction that would ensue from a successful administration of the per-plexities and responsibilities assumed by the first Mayor of the consolidated city of New York. But nost of all, as a graduate of Columbia, should I deplore his entrance upon a race where there was a reponderating chance for defeat, which would be in witable if he were nominated by the so-called Citiens' Union.

In the event of such an occurrence being r the election of the party of dishonor and disorder as represented by Tammany Hall, the responsibility for it would involve an irred for Columbia University just at the beginning of its ascendancy.

Therefore I feel assured that President Low, having veighed every side of the situation in the balance, will not only refuse the nomination of the Citizens' Union but urge that organization to coalesce with the publican party, and will himself be found one of the stanchest advocates of its principles and candidates, standing to-day as they do for law, order, prosperity, and the best government, national and municipal

BROOKLYN, Aug. 28. A Correspondent Propounds Two Inquiriec.

ask, and I take the liberty of asking, THE SUN two questions: First-Why is it that more colored people, men and women, ride in the street cars on Sunday than any other day? Any person who has lived a long time in New York will observe that few lived a long time in New York will observe that few colored people ride in the cars on week days and a very great many on Sunday. Why is this? The fare is the same; the colored population is no greateren Sunday than on other days, and the colored residents of the city are, if any thing, rather more generally en-gaged in their usual avocations than white people on Sunday. I have long studied the phenomenon and can give no explanation of it. Can any reader of The Svs nauwer it?

Sunday. I have long studied the phenomenon and can give no explanation of it. Can any reader of This Six answer it?

Second—Why is it that though Cincinnati is one of the largest beer producing and beer consuming cities of the Western United States, you never hear in New York of Cincinnati beer? St. Louis beer, Milwaukee beer, Toledo beer, and Chicago beer are well known, and yet Cincinnati beer is rarely heard of. Cincinnati has more than 2.000 saloons, and its beer sales in a year amount to more than one million and a quarter barrels. It has an enormous German population, and the beer sold in it, as all travellers to Cincinnati know, is excellent; but no one ever he are in the East of Cincinnati beer, no one asks for it, no one sells it, and presumably no one knows anything about it. I don't know the reason of this. Does any reader of The Sun?

New York, Aug. 30.

A Medal Pitty Bestowed.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The announcement in The Sun of Sunday that the Congressional medal for "most distinguished gallantry" has been awarded to Dr. Gabriel Grant of this city gives great awarded to Dr. Gabriel Grant of this city gives great gratification to all who knew him during his service as surgeon in the civil war. Dr. Grant's whole career in the army was distinguished by great gallantry no less than professional skill, the particular incident at the battle of Fair Oaks, for which the medal was bestowed, being only a single illustration of many examples of his soldierly devotion.

The story of the gallant conduct of the surgeons of the army would afford one of the most glorious records of the war, but among them all none in any department of the military service deserves higher honor than that now accorded to Dr. Gabriel Grant. New Yong, Aug. 30.

What He Left Behind Him. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; The other day you ridiculed the idea of English wheat being different from American wheat.

Why, dear Sux, I have been in this country thirt why, dear ally, I have been in this country thirty-five years, and have never yet tasted a genuine straw-berry, or grape, or guoseberry, or a (Jargonelle) pear, nor genuine bacon, nor a genuine cup of tea, not to mention the beer, &c.

If you want the genuine flavor of these articles you have got to got to "Hold Hingtand"

NEW YORK, Aug. 28. JRO. HICKMAN (John Bull).

Lorenzo Bow's Woolng. From the Youth's Companion.

Numberless anecdotes are related of the eccentrici-ties and characteristic acts of Rev. Lorenzo Dow, the famous itinerant Methodist preacher. Mr. Collins congregation one day at the close of his sermon: "I am a candidate for matrimony; and if there is any woman in this audience who is willing to marry me, I would thank her to rise."

A woman rose very near the pulpit, and another in a distant part of the house. Mr. Dow paused a moment, then said: "There are two: I think this one near me rose first; at any rate I will have her for my

This woman was in good standing and possessed of considerable property. Very soon after this exentric woolng she became Mrs. Dow.

Amateur Talked Shop

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"We had an awful r-cident at our amateur theatricals," said the Sweet Young Thing. "Mr. Peppertonhe is a hotel clerk—was playing the hero, and when it was time for him to shout 'Back!' at the villain, he forgot himself and shouted 'Front!""

A Peach.

From the Washington Times. sens' Committee of old New York and The Citt Brooklyn have determined to nominate Seth Low for Mayor of Greater New York. It is a situation for the corate which, in terms of fruit, would be called

TO EXCLUDE CHINAMEN. scent Measures Taken to Prevent Thet mion to This Country

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30,-For the purpose of curing greater uniformity in the procedure to be taken with regard to the admission of Chinamen to the United States, a special joint circular has been issued by the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice to govern the actions of the special Treasury agents and the officers of the Department of Justice having

charge of such cases. The circular says: "In order more effectively to prevent the Irregular admission to this country of Chinese persons claiming to be of American birth, through the submission of testimony believed to be fraudulent, it has been decided to allow such persons, upon their admission at the port of first arrival, to proceed to their destinations, where they may be arrested and more vigorously prosecuted than appears to be at present practicable. In accordance with this conclusion, Collectors of Customs at ports where Chinese of alleged American birth apply for admission to this country should, after such examination as may be required to secure the identity, destination, &c. of such Chinese persons, allow them to pro ceed on their journey, but in each instance measures should be taken to arrest them again and deliver them to the proper authorities for the institution of legal proceedings to determine their right to remain in the country.

"The attention of the department has been called in a number of instances to the fact that Chinese persons suspected of being irregularly in this country, have, upon being interrogated, produced certificates signed by a United States Commissioner, stating that the persons named in such certificates appeared before him and were adjudged to be lawfully in the United States, it appearing that they were citizens of

States, it appearing that they were citizens of the United States. By the provisions of the act approved May 6, 1882, State courts and courts of the United States were prohibited from admitting Chinese to citizenship, and the question whether or not children born in this country of Chinese parents, who are subjects of the Emperor of China, are to be recognized as citizens of the United States, is now pending in the Supreme Court.

"Until otherwise ordered, all Chinese found in this country who are unable to produce the certificates of registration prescribed by law for laborers, or evidence of their status as bona fide merchants engaged in business in this country, or laborers in transit to other countries, should be arrested by inspectors appointed to enforce the provisions of the Chinese exclusion laws and delivered to the proper legal authorities for the determination of the question of the right of such persons to remain in the country."

Attorney-General McKenna adds the following:

"United States Attorneys and United States."

ing: United States Attorneys and United States Marshals are hereby directed to co-operate with Collectors and other officers of the customs in

Marshals are hereby directed to co-operate with Collectors and other officers of the customs in carrying out the foregoing instructions for the proper enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws, and to that end to give suitable directions to their assistants and deputies, respectively; and United States Attorneys are hereby directed, either in person or by their assistants, to appear on behalf of the Government to secure the proper enforcement of the law at all hearings held in the respective districts, to determine whether Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent who have been arrested under the Chinese exclusion laws, have a lawful right to remain in this country."

Treasury officials believe that the new orders will put a stop to the admission of Chinese on testimony they are practically certain is perjured, but which they are unable to refute. Chinamen who can produce papers in proper form, showing conclusively their right to enter the United States, will be passed at the ports of entry without question, but where the papers require the testimony of persons living in interior towns, the Uninese will be allowed to proceed under surveillance to the place of which they claim to be former residents and there arrested and tried.

WESTERN NEW YORK'S FAIR. An Important Parming Section of the State to Show Its Products.

A plenteous crop and good prices such is the

record of the 1897 harvest in western New York, and on Sept. 13 there will be begun in Rochester the "Western New York Fair," to last five days. In order that it may be made as successful as possible this year, it has been arranged that there shall be no other fair in this section of the State during the week. There will be an unusually large display of farm implements and farm products, as well as manufactured goods. Horses, cattle, swine, poultry, sheep, and other live stock will be represented One of the best of the shows will be the horseless carriages in mile heats, best three in five. Three motor wagons of American manufacture are to be used. It will be the first exhibition of the kind in the State. There will also be a race between one of the motor wagons and three cyclists on a tandem.

farming section is not generally understood in this section of the State, to which many of the products of western New York farms, wheat, corn, barley, buckwheat and potatoes are sent. The western New York orchards have been vielding enormous supplies of fruit this year, particularly apples, and the dairy business of nections with this part of New York are excellent. The proximity of these counties to the market at seaboard is a decided advantage, and

The importance of western New York as a

market at seaboard is a decided advantage, and they have still another in the Eric Canal, the operations of which are being steadily increased by expenditure for improvements. The importance of the city of Rochester as a distributing point for western New York agricultural products is rivalled only by that of Buffalo.

New York stands first among the States of the Union in the value of the products of its dairies, first in horticultural products, second in the value of its farms and farming land, second in the product of grapes, third in respect to the number of farms, fourth in the value of live stock. Hops and buckwheat are produced so extensively in the western and central portions of the State as to put it in advance of all other State is these products, and the barley product, too, is so isrze as to be an important item of farming wealth. The Rochester Fair is designed to show the progress made in the group of counties known generally as western New York, the counties north of the Pennsylvania State line and south of Lake Ontario. Rochester is accessible to them, and the farmers who go there have generally a good time.

Supervising Architect by Competitive Exam

luntion. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The United States Civil Service Commission "aunounces a competitive examination to fill the vacancy in the position of supervising Architect of the Treasury." The advertisement reads curiously like the notices written by officers of the Marine Corps engaged on recruiting duty, in which it is said that "men who enlist will have excellent opportunities for foreign travel, good clothing, wholesome food, and medical attendance." The United States Commissioners, evidently laboring under the delusion that architects are day laborers scanning the columns of newspapers for "Male Help Wanted" advertisements, say: "The salary of thi position, which is one of the most responsible under the Government, is \$1,500 per annum, and it is hoped that architects of high attainments and reputation may be induced by these considerations to enter the mpetition."

This is to say, architects whose fees average anywhere from \$10,000 to \$75,000 per annum are ex pected to enter a competition conducted by persons who are ignorant of the primary principles of architecture and engineering, and who hold out as a bal

tecture and engineering, and who hold out as a balt that the man whose examination shows the highest marks will be appeared to supervise the design and construction of bederal buildings.

As a matter of course, no servitect of standing will disgrace his profession by descending to the low level of the competition, and the office will go to some political back who will obey the orders of the persons who, through every change of Adm nistration, run the Supervising Architect's office to suit themselves. Every architect, at home or abroad, is familiar with the manner in which several reputable architects were induced to take the office of Supervising Architect and why they resigned.

with the manner is which several reputative architects were induced to take the office of Supervising Architect and why they resigned.

For the benefit of the young and inexperienced men who will appear before the United States Commissioners it should be said that the business of a Supervising Architect, as understood by politicians, is to spead his days and nights with persons "with politicians, in to spead his days and nights with persons "with pills, who want contracts or be that it the business of a Supervising Architect, so what contracts or be than it the days not day until midsight by hordes of Muxwimp statesmen, crooked contractors, and politician hums, who wanted everything it sight, from a "rake off" on the Mist site to the exarting of fooliding district. One of the men who made life a nursien in the department was a high priest of Muxwimper; he have the department was a high priest of Muxwimper; he have the department was a high priest of Muxwimper; he have the department was a high priest of Muxwimper; he have the department was a high priest of Muxwimper; be would never solicit office for any man, yet when a Post office was built in als day trict (all lymn) he munted the Supervising Architect's and soil was with Scher men of the same stanto who timed their notes to the Pecksmifian cant stable-beleft. "Public office is a public trust," and then turned around and demonstrated by their conduct in office that a public office is a piviate picnic.

Let us architectural fleeding who enters the competition for Supervising Architect's detartment, Let honest men stand as desired in attempting to equil an iron cauldran in Nisgara Fells as to attempt to reform the Supervising Architect's detartment, Let honest men stand as de from the competition and let the Nyias, Bardolyshs and Pastols go in and win They are the bery who know how to ever up 20 per cent, in the specifications and live at the rate of

THE TROUBLES IN INDIA.

A London Journal Exposes the Misconduct of

"It is right for the natives of India to revels and to organize for the destruction of our in famous rule," says the British radical weekly, Justice. That journal declares that the British people at large are ignorant of the d ats situation which has been created in India by misgovernment. The question of administration in the British East Indies is handled, not for the promotion of the country's welfare or even for the peramnent security of Brillis rule, but solely for the interest of Angle Saxon officials, pensioners, and home chargers. In this case the House of Commons has exhibited such incapacity as to prove that it is uscless, even as a critical body. In the face of protest after protest, England continues to drain away, year ofter year, the wealth of the poverty stricken inhabitants of India, and extorts huge tribate, even in a famine year, and how a scare has come with the first muttering of

revolt.

The London journal refers to the riots at Chitpur, near Calcutta, about which it says:

"It really looks as if Mohammedans and Hindoos had made common cause against the tees, ernment in order to secure a pality much him built on Hindoo land which had been devoied to Moslem uses. The more trivial the cause of the outbreak, the more serious does the outbreak itself appear. And this the rather that the people seemed to have gained what they sough, it has long been stated, notably by Mr. I wale and between Mohammedan and Hindoo were being crushed out in India by the pressure of English domination; and here is certainly a remarkable example of this. That the believers in the two great antagonistic religions of India should even for once sink their differences to attack the tyrannous European is itself, as Reuter's correspondent on the spot sees clearly, a most dangerous symptom. Yet these two outbreaks, on different sides of India, would count for little were they not accompanied by a growing manifestation of sullen haired throughout our great dependency. Withous the tacit approval of the bulk of the natives, we could not hold India for a week. The doom of our rule is pronounced, as all who know India are well aware, when once the patient natives become even quietly heatile. Your strength in India, said Shere All'a envoy to Sir Lewis Pelly twenty years ago, as they paced the ramparts of Peshawur in the cool of the evening, your strength in India is just 60,000 men well armed. That is far more true to-day than it was then, for we have no moral hold lets on the country whatever.

"Lot us say plainly, as Englishmen who are sick of the wrong and robbery done in our name, who regard with horror the extortion of a tribute of more than £500,000,000 in gold since the last great famine from our impoverished fellow subjects, that if ever rebellion was justified in the history of the world, it is justified in British India to-day." The London journal refers to the riots at

Trousers Pressed While You Eat. From the St. Louis Republic.

At frequent intervals can be seen throughout the city the signs, "Hats cleaned while you wait," "Shoes half-soled while you wait," &c., but it remained for the proprietor of a tailor shop on Washington avenue to spring a new one on the public. For several weeks past he has had a sign out which read, "Pants pressed while you wait," but yesterday he changed this in such a manner that it is attracting a great deal of attention.

you wait, but yesterday he changed this in such a manner that it is attracting a great deal of attention.

He called in a painter and had him substitute the word "eat" for "wait" in the sign, making it read "Pants pressed while you eat." Directly in the rear of the tailor shop is a little restaurant, which is conducted by a relative of the enterprising tailor. The restaurant faces on St. Charles street, and it is only necessary to cross a small yard to get from the rear door of the tailor shup to the rear door of the restaurant.

The idea of putting up the novel sign was suggested to the tailor by the fact that several of the customers of the restaurant are also customers of his, and the other day one of them entered in a hurry and wanted his trousers pressed. While this was being done the customer donned another pair of trousers, which the tailor provided, and went across the yard to the restaurant for his dinner. When this was finished he returned and found that his trousers were ready for him.

Man of Letters Patents a Windmill. From the Russellville, Ky., Herald.

Prom the Russellville, Ky., Herold.

Prof. J. P. Fruit of Russellville has made his reputation as a man of letters, but few people are aware that he is a mechanical genius as well. He has patented a windmill which may make him a fortune. Men who are in the windmill business say it is the simplest, most practical and most valuable thing ever invented. The right to sell it in the United States is valued at from \$10,000 to \$20,000, and in Canada half as much.

Foreign Notes of Beal Interest. Paris is full of mosquitoes this summer.

George Grossmith is said to be very ill, the water of Homburg having given him no relief. Urbino, Raphael's birthplace, has collected 120,000 france for the monument it is going to erect to his

memory, but wants more. Verdi has handed over to his friend Boito a box containing the complete score of an opera, which is not to be opened till he is dead.

All Menelek's power cannot make the Abyssinian take to the new dollars with his image. They still

want the effigy of Maria Theresa on their coins. Ludwig Fulds, the author of "The Talisman," has written a four-act comedy called "Friends," which Ten judges of the English Supreme Court continu

on the bench, though they have passed the period at which they are by law entitled to retire on a pension There is a great deal of sickness in the British Med iterranean fleet, the Malta naval hospitals being full One storeship from Crete brought seventy men sick

Light opera is no longer to be given as Vienna's Theater an der Wien, grand opera taking its place. A beginning will be made with Puccini's " La Bo hême" and a new opera by Ignaz Brüel. England's thirty-knot torpedo boat destroyers fall

far below their trial speed in actual service; 28, 27, and 26 knots was all three of them could make when tried after being put into commission recently. Austria, with Hungary, had 5,787 miles of railroad

at the end of 1896. The gross revenue was \$52,000, 000, the working expenses \$35,000,000, and the net revenue \$17,000,000 on an invested capital of A new Rotten Row for London horseback riders is proposed in the Regent's Park, skirting the eastern

side of the Botanical Gardens. The ride is about a ile long and part of the way passes through an exfating avenue of trees. Fremlet's statue of the Archangel Michael tramp

ing on the dragon has been placed on the highest ste-ple of the church at Mont St. Michel. It takes the place of a similar statue that was torn down during the French revolution. For the Augustus harris memorial \$11,500 has been collected. A bed for actors or musicians has been established in the Charing Cross Hospital with

part of the money; the rest will be used for a drink ing fountain near Drury Lane To atre. Sir John Mowbray, Bart, M. P. for Oxford Univer sity, has just celebrated his golden wedding. Both his parents and grandparents lived to celebrate

the re, the common married life continu case for fifty-nine, and in the other for fifty-seven King Leopold of Belgium offers a prize of \$5,000 for the best military history of Belgium from the Roman invasion to the present day. It may be write

Flemish, and manuscripts must reach Belgium before Jan. 7, 1901. Br gands in the Roman Campagna have no lock they held up Prince Francesco Borghese, Duke Bomargo, and his agent recently, but the two had only \$7 between them. Two years ago, when the

Duke of Saxe Meiningen was robbed he had just \$11 The Nestorian Christians have resolved, according to the London Daily Chronicle, to adopt the doctries and discipline of the Russian Orthogox Church There are 400,000 of them living on the borders of

Terkey and Persia and they have determined on this step to secure Russia's protection. A plan for connecting south and west Australia !! railroad is under consideration. The distance between the ends of their railroad systems is only 55% miles but the country to be traversed is an arid desert. and reservoirs must be built at twenty five mile interalong the whole line. The cost will be a st

Sir Robert Menzies of Menzies, at 50 years of age can still shoot. On two days recently he brough down thirty-one and twenty-six brace of ground lowing it up by starting from his shooting bus a o'clock one marning, rowing fourteen index dead Loch Freecha in a drenching ratu, and then below long rallroad journey in order to open a tozalir

Menciek of Abyzsinia is running Kalert W showed the French envoy, M. Legarie, the plant had drawn with his own hand for his had. Addis Adaba. When the first sewing to a first seen came to him out of order the Negus

over, found out what was wrong, and repaired #